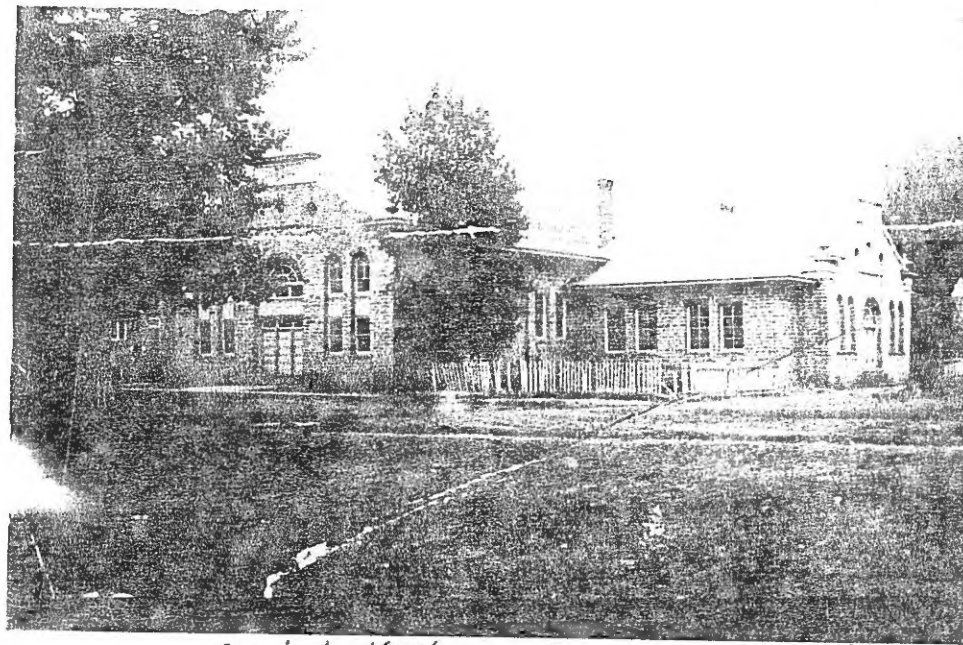


Wasatch Stake Academy



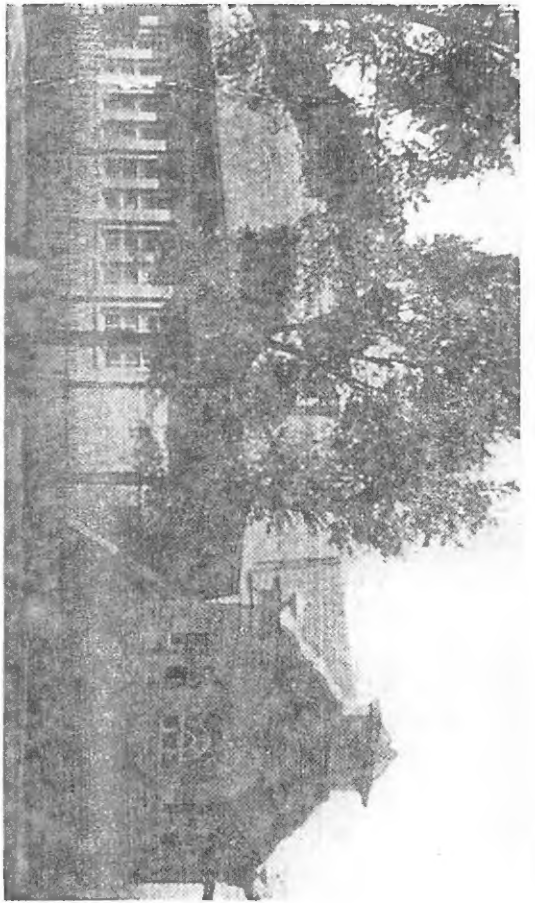
Social Hall or Sr. Citizen Center



ASSEMBLY HALL, HEBER, UT



Social Hall or Sr. Citizen Center



The Heber Amusement Hall, constructed in 1906-07 and still in use today.

2nd road

3rd

4th

5th

A fence was constructed, identical to the fence around the Stake House and Wasatch County Court House grounds, erected in cement to last indefinitely. A lawn and trees were planted, which framed the beautiful red-brick building with the beautiful and commanding stained-glass cathedral window facing the north, for all on the rostrum to study and admire:

It was about twenty-feet high, with a sky of shaded blues, centered by an eight-foot picturesque steeple and flanked by two columns of extended sego lily sprays. The bottom half of the window was blocked with diamond-shaped prisms of muted greens, pinks, and yellow, centered by an 18-inch oval spray of white sego lilies in a background of blues and greens, all resting on a scroll of deep purple, yellow and blue.

CHAPEL, Heber Second Ward

At a cost of \$19,415.74 the Heber Second Ward Chapel was constructed between March 16, 1914, beginning date, and December 26, 1915, dedication date. Local donations totaled \$14,415.74 with \$5,000.00 coming from the church. Bishop Joseph A. Rasband was the first bishop.

The Second Ward Chapel was a three floor chapel. As you approached the main door you had to ascend 10 steps. Upon entering the building you made a decision as to what you wanted to do. You went down to the classrooms or up to the main chapel. If you went up, you stepped into a chapel with a beautiful stained glass window. A chapel with two aisles for access to the benches. There were short rows of seats on the two sides and longer seats in the middle area. A coat closet was located in the northeast corner. In the front of the chapel was a stage that was raised about 3 feet above the floor level. The piano was located on the left, or east side of the stage, and the organ on the right or west side of the stage. The stage had a curtain that could be opened and closed for the purpose of ward programs, etc. There was a door on either side of the stage that led into the remainder of the building. The east door went directly into the Relief Society room. The west door gave access to the same room, but also gave access to the stairway that led into the upstairs and downstairs. The Relief Society room was about the width of the building with a small room that had been built over the furnace room for storage and preparation of the sacrament. Going through the west door you could go upstairs where you would find two classrooms, or you could go downstairs where you would find another door to the outside, restrooms, and classrooms.

On the south end at the bottom of the stairs was a hallway that gave access to the two restrooms. At the extreme south end was the

furnace room. The furnace room was equipped with a large boiler that was hand fired for many years until a stoker was installed. The stoker enabled the custodian to fill the stoker with coal twice a day, instead of throwing coal in several times a day. From the south end the hall extended the full length of the building to the stairway that led to the main entrance. On the east side of the hall were 4 classrooms and on the west side were 3 classrooms. It was a well planned building for that period of time, and took care of many church activities that were needed. Activities such as dancing and sports activities were held in the social hall, (now the Senior Citizens Center), located just one block north of the chapel.

The heating, as mentioned earlier, was done with hot water radiators that were located throughout the building. They were located on each side of the building with one large one in the back by the stained glass window. Other radiators were placed throughout the building with the basement rooms being heated by a network of pipes running along the ceiling."

by Earl Dayton

The Heber Second Ward has always been an enthusiastic, progressive, and unified Ward. Throughout the researched news items reported within *The Wasatch Wave*, were fairs, bazaars, dances, operas, and farewell parties. These were planned and conducted for the purpose of maintaining the activities, which the Ward organization and auxiliaries needed, toward strengthening and improving the lives of the Ward members and increasing their faith and testimonies of the Gospel. Donations for building projects, and also for missionaries as they left for their missions, plus a surprise gift from the Ward at Christmas, were contributed through many of these activities, until the development of the ward budget concept, which was instituted by the Church to support the on-going programs and activities of the local Wards throughout the Church.

Through the years, at times, the Heber Second Ward has had more than their share of individuals called to serve in a variety of Stake positions. Many also held important Ward callings and positions of responsibility within the community.

The Heber Second Ward has had two re-alignments. Some members have adjusted to becoming members of a new Heber Fifth Ward, along with former members of the Heber Fifth Ward, once again residing within new boundaries of the Heber Second Ward. In addition, other members of both the Heber Second and Heber Fifth Wards have been re-aligned within the boundaries of the Heber

Copy
24-56
for
Heber 2nd
Ward
on Heber
Entertainment
Bldgs

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History of James Duke

James Duke was the oldest child of Jonathan Oldham Duke and Mary Stone. He was born in Albany, New York on December 21, 1829.

He came with his parents to Nauvoo in 1840 and as a boy of eleven years of age, saw and heard Joseph and Hyrum Smith preach many times. He and his brothers, John and Robert, used to relate how that on the day they were murdered in Carthage Jail, these boys were playing in a creek near Nauvoo and they said the water turned red, almost like blood. They were also in the grove at Nauvoo when Brigham Young was transformed so that he looked and talked just like Joseph Smith. He remembered many of the sufferings and persecutions of the Mormon people in and around Nauvoo and after they were driven from their homes in Nauvoo and forced across the Missouri River, sick and without shelter. The mobs sent their cannon balls all around them but their lives were preserved. They bore testimony to the fact that while the Saints as a body were living in a destitute condition after being driven away from their homes, that a very large flock of quail came into the camp and perched on their tents and wagons, so that even the sick could stretch forth their hands and take them.

In their coming to Utah in 1850, James seemed to have been the teamster and hunter, but we learn from his father's journal that one day, just returning from a buffalo hunt, he was taken down by mountain fever and was so bad they had to lay over a few days. They stopped near the Chimney Rock on the Sweetwater River. He improved and was able to go on and catch up with the train.

They lived in the Twelfth Ward in Salt Lake City for a year.

In the spring of 1851, they went to Provo, obtained some land and built a home. He worked with his father and helped build some of the first buildings in Provo.

On October 10, 1851 he married Almira Moore, who bore him eleven children. She was left a widow many years after his death.

Soon after going to Provo, a company of men on horseback, along with James, went to what was called White Mountain in southern Utah. There they found a very rich silver ore. They brought enough back to make a sacrament set for the tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Many tried to find the place where the ore was found, but never did.

He came to Heber in 1860 among the first settlers. He was president of the dramatic association for some years. He was a prominent actor in early days when people had to furnish their own amusements.

He was a drummer in the Territorial Militia during the Black Hawk War in 1866 and 1867. He sometimes acted as an Indian interpreter. He built the old Heber tithing office and President Hatch's first house in Heber. He was engaged most of the time in farming after coming to this valley.

In October 1868, he married Mary Murray Murdoch as a plural wife and she bore him eight children.

He later got some land in Wallsburg and built a home there for his first wife and her family, where he died May 20, 1892, leaving two widows and large families. (The youngest child would have been eleven at this time.)

James Duke was a very friendly man, a promoter of amusements. He was the chief fiddler at the dances for many years. He was a member of the high priest quorum and a firm believer in the gospel and that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God and was duly authorized to organize his church on the earth. To this he often bore his testimony.

Although he never accumulated much of this world's goods, he was rich in kind words and deeds and had the love and good will of his associates.

Mr. James Duke & Ladies

Your presence is specially requested

At The Heber Hall,

Friday Evening, January 19th, 1883.

*A Ball will be given under the auspices of the
Y. M. M. I. Association. List 50¢*

Alexander's Orchestra at 7 p. m.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

JOHN M. MURDOCK,

J. H. McDONALD,

THOS. M. WATSON,

WM. BUYS,

THOS. S. WATSON.

*From James & Mary Murdoch
Murdoch*

